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of international peace. But whenever the subject was presented to them they grasped it as something they were just ready for.

The present is the best opportunity the peace societies have had for pushing the work of sending out literature, getting subscribers to THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE and sending their speakers into the newly settled regions to turn the hearts of the people from "Hobsonism" to the conditions of true brotherhood that are struggling for supremacy.

RUTH H. SPRAY.

SALIDA, COLORADO.

### New Books.

SIR RANDAL CREMER. His Life and Work. By Howard Evans. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1909. 352 pages.

The story of the life of Sir William Randal Cremer, the "White Knight of Peace," as he was appropriately called, is that of a man whose leadership among his own class, the workingmen, was recognized early, whose rise to political position was far slower than that of most great men,—Mr. Cremer did not sit in Parliament until he was fifty-seven years old,—but whose influence, once recognized, became a dominant factor in all political circles. His agitation for the improved condition of the British laboring man and his work for international arbitration were closely related from his earliest years, and ended only with the fraternal address of the British workingmen to the workingmen of Germany, which he wrote just before his death, when relations between England and Germany were strained.

Beginning in 1887, Mr. Cremer made several attempts to bring about a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He had the endorsement of several hundred members of the British parliament, of President Cleveland, and of the leading members of the United States Congress, but, owing to constitutional difficulties with the Senate, it was impossible for a treaty between the two countries to be made. His efforts, however, bore fruit in 1908, when Secretary Root negotiated a treaty between this country and Great Britain in a series of twenty-four arbitration treaties with important nations of the world. Mr. Cremer came to the United States not only in connection with his proposed treaty, but with the Interparliamentary Union, when it held its meeting in St. Louis in 1904. He also attended the Boston Peace Congress the same year.

It was as the founder of the Interparliamentary Union that his fame as a constructive organizer for peace, as a man who could do things, became secure. This association, having its origin in an effort made by Mr. Cremer with Frederic Passy and others in France twenty years ago, now has a membership of about twenty-five hundred members. It was largely responsible for the calling of the first Hague Conference, a representative of Russia having attended its meeting at Budapest in 1896 and made a report on it to the Czar, who, in due time, issued his famous Rescript. The meeting of the Union at the Parliament House, Westminster, in 1906, when it was welcomed and addressed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British Premier, was one of the proudest events of Mr. Cremer's life.

Mr. Cremer's leading idea was the fraternity of the

peoples, and this he worked out by the promotion of international visiting, particularly between France and England, as well as by the Interparliamentary Union. He had much to do with the present *entente cordiale* between France and Great Britain. He was always a consistent peace man, even to the point of self-sacrifice. He was opposed to the Crimean War. He helped to prevent England from becoming involved in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 and the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. He protested against the Boer War, though many of his friends stood with the government in supporting it.

For his conspicuous services to the cause of peace Mr. Cremer was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1903, and knighted by King Edward during the premiership of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. His life and ways, upon which there is no space to enter here, are fully described by his devoted and discriminating biographer, Mr. Howard Evans, who may be congratulated upon his successful portraiture of Mr. Cremer as a central figure of the peace movement. Mr. Evans's own part in the movement, as a member of the International Arbitration League, founded by Mr. Cremer in 1870, has been highly creditable, but of this he speaks with praiseworthy modesty.

HISTORY OF PEACE. By H. L. Boyle. History of Peace Publishing Company, Lansing, Mich. 372 pages.

This is not a connected history of the peace movement, but rather a collection of documents and a series of short historical articles bearing on the subject of peace. Among the topics included in the collection are the Monroe Doctrine, the Congress of Paris of 1856, the Hague Conferences and various peace congresses, extracts from the writings of Dymond, the sermons of Dr. Reuben Thomas and Dr. Philip S. Moxom, and the tracts of Tolstoy and others. A partial list of arbitrations and arbitration treaties, together with portions of the Hague Conventions bearing on arbitration, topics for essays, questions for study and plans for the formation of peace societies, may be found in the appendix. The collection is valuable for its variety of information. The author, Mr. Boyle, is well-known for his scheme to form an insurance company for the prevention of war among the nations, an enterprise which he has endeavored to bring to public attention for several years.

### Booklets and Pamphlets Received.

THE NEW PEACE MOVEMENT. A series of ten addresses by Prof. William I. Hull, Ph.D., delivered in 1908-1909. Published in the Swarthmore College *Bulletin* for September, 1909. Able, fresh and up-to-date discussions of various phases of the cause of international peace and justice. 76 pages. Address the author, Swarthmore, Pa.

THE PEACE SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK YEAR BOOK, 1908-1909. Contains the report of the annual meeting, list of officers, list of members, account of the Root Dinner, the International Peace Festival, etc.

ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION, AMERICAN BRANCH. Monthly Bulletins for September and October of publications dealing with international relations. 501 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, New York City.

### Form of Bequest.

I hereby give and bequeath to the American Peace Society, Boston, a corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, the sum of ——— dollars, to be employed by the Directors of said Society for the promotion of the cause of peace.